(1) *Automatic* interrupt of programming is required when facilities are unattended. Automatic operation must provide a permanent record of the EAS message that contains at a minimum the following information: Originator, Event, Location and valid time period of the message.

(2) *Manual* interrupt of programming and transmission of EAS messages may be used. EAS messages with the EAN Event code must be transmitted immediately and Monthly EAS test messages within 15 minutes. All actions must be logged or recorded. Decoders must be programmed for the EAN and EAT Event header codes for EAS National level emergencies and the RMT and RWT Event header codes for required monthly and weekly tests, with the appropriate accompanying State and State/county location codes.

[59 FR 67092, Dec. 28, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 56000, Nov. 6, 1995]

§ 11.53 Dissemination of Emergency Action Notification.

Initiation of the EAN by any one of the following sources is sufficient to begin the emergency actions in § 11.54.

(a) National Level. The EAN is issued by the White House. The EAN message is sent from an origination point to control points of the participating radio and television networks, cable networks and program suppliers, wire services, communications common carriers and other entities. It is then disseminated via:

(1) Radio and television broadcast networks to all affiliates with the use of internal alerting facilities.

(2) Cable networks and program suppliers to cable systems and subscribers.

(3) Wire services to all subscribers (AM, FM, TV, LPTV and other stations).

(4) Off-air monitoring of EAS sources.

(b) State level and Local Area levels. EAN dissemination arrangements at these levels originate from State and local governments in accordance with State and Local Area plans.

(c) Broadcast stations must, prior to commencing routine operation or originating any emissions under program test, equipment test, experimental, or other authorizations, determine wheth-

er the EAS has been activated by any of the following methods:

(1) Monitor the radio and TV networks and cable systems.

(2) Check the wire services.

(3) Monitor the assigned EAS sources.

§ 11.54 EAS operation during a National Level emergency.

(a) The EAS Operating Handbook summarizes the procedures to be followed upon receipt of a National level EAN or EAT Message.

(b) Immediately upon receipt of an EAN message, broadcast stations and cable systems must:

(1) Monitor the radio and television networks, cable networks and program suppliers, and wire services for further instructions.

(2) Verify the authenticity of the EAN message with the current Red Envelope Authenticator List (broadcast stations only).

(3) Monitor the two EAS sources assigned in the State or Local Area plan or FCC Mapbook for any further instructions.

(4) Discontinue normal programming and follow the transmission procedures in the appropriate section of the EAS Operating Handbook. Announcements may be made in the same language as the primary language of the station.

(i) Key EAS sources (National Primary (NP), Local Primary (LP), State Primary (SP), State Relay (SR) and Participating National (PN) sources) follow the transmission procedures and make the announcements in the National Level Instructions of the EAS Operating Handbook.

(ii) Non-participating National (NN) sources follow the transmission procedures and make the sign-off announcement in the EAS Operating Handbook's National Level Instructions section for NN sources. After the sign-off announcement, NN sources are required to remove their carriers from the air and monitor for the Emergency Action Termination message. NN sources using automatic interrupt under § 11.51(l)(1) must transmit the header codes, Attention Signal, sign-off announcement and EOM code after receiving the appropriate EAS header codes for a national emergency.